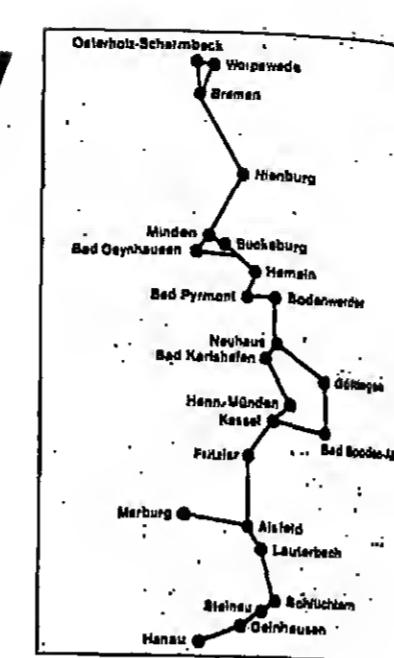
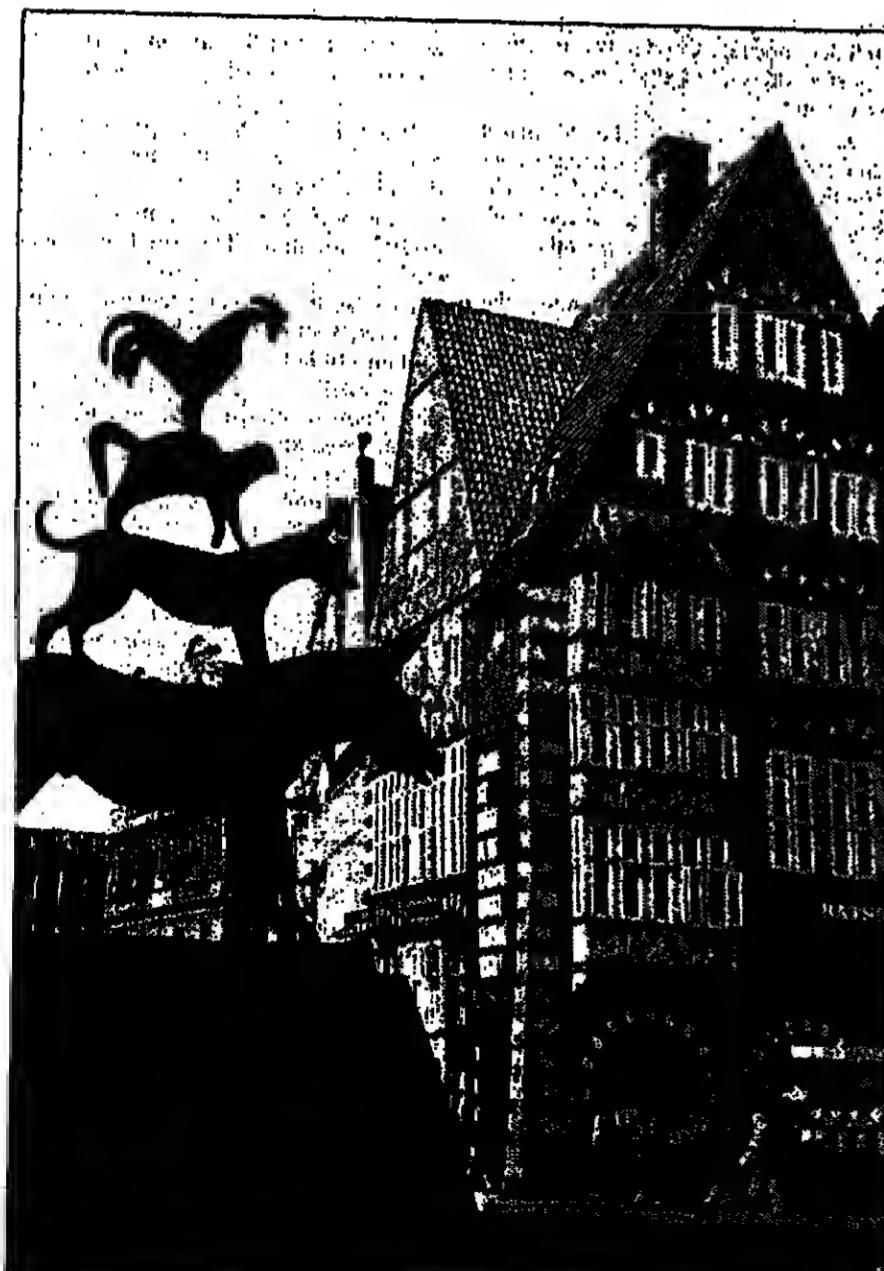


# Routes to tour in Germany

## The German Fairy Tale Route

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# The German Tribune

Hamburg, 3 August 1986  
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## Kremlin drops protocol for Genscher visit

Süddeutsche Zeitung

The Soviets have a rule that an interlocutor of inferior rank must first work his way up all the echelons before gaining access to the Kremlin leader.

That was scrapped for the visit to Moscow of Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Genscher met Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov straight away. This is unusual. It was also practical.

The last talks on key features of German-Soviet relations had taken place three years earlier when Mr Andropov had sought in vain to dissuade Chancellor Kohl from agreeing to the stationing of medium-range US missiles in West Germany.

Nato missile modernisation may have prompted the Soviet Union to set aside all thought of being an说话者 with Western governments, but they

### IN THIS ISSUE

#### PEOPLE

"Harald Wehr, the SPD's architect of change" Page 5

#### SHIPPING

Military concern at West's shrinking merchant fleets" Page 8

#### BUSINESS

Rise of big companies... In trouble raises doubts about supervisory boards" Page 8

much earlier had good reason to re-appraise the value of detente...

There was the Soviet arms-build-up, the Russian military intervention in Afghanistan and Moscow's behaviour in the Polish crisis.

German protestations that Ostpolitik continuity would continue to enjoy priority after power had changed hands in Bonn were little use during a phase when the entire East-West dialogue threatened to grind to a halt.

From then on what Mr Gorbachov had impressed on Herr Kohl at Mr Chernenko's funeral in March 1985 was more valid than ever.

The further development of relations between Bonn and Moscow, the Chancellor was told, would depend on the attitude of the Federal Republic, took in matters relating to Soviet security interests.

This Gorbachov formula could (and still can) be made to include anything that is not to Moscow's liking about Bonn's policy, ranging from Pershing 2

A crucial part was played by Federal

deployment and SDI participation in intensification of intra-German ties.

Partly as a result of wartime and post-war developments, the Federal Republic is the main US base in Europe and remains heavily dependent on American protection.

So it will always be a target for Soviet persuasion to abandon its pro-Western orientation and bids to isolate it in Europe.

The Soviet leader alone can say what the present position is and whether his formula continues to hold good in the sense that Moscow's policy is to steer a wide berth of Bonn and concentrate instead on Paris, London and Rome.

Or has this policy proved unsatisfactory, always assuming that the "European house" is to be put in order and disarmament agreements in Europe are attainable?

Genscher met Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov straight away. This is unusual. It was also practical.

The last talks on key features of German-Soviet relations had taken place three years earlier when Mr Andropov had sought in vain to dissuade Chancellor Kohl from agreeing to the stationing of medium-range US missiles in West Germany.

Nato missile modernisation may have prompted the Soviet Union to set aside all thought of being an说话者 with Western governments, but they

are disengagement matters. Despite such reservations and subtleties the Soviet leader's statement that a new leaf was about to be turned in the history of Soviet-German relations must not be belittled.

The difference in principles between Bonn and Moscow will continue, and with it the frequent Soviet feeling that the Bonn government's policy is a hindrance.

Yet that need not mean there is no further scope for understanding and cooperation.

The Federal Republic could prove a useful partner for Mr Gorbachov in his bid to deal with the problem of conventional armament in Europe, setting up new and further-reaching negotiating bodies regardless of Herr Genscher's view that agreement ought to be reached via the Stockholm and Vienna conferences.

There has been no agreement so far at either the Stockholm talks on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe or the Vienna MBFR talks on troop cuts in Central Europe, but that need not mean agreement might not be more readily reached elsewhere and in a different permutation.

Besides, the Federal Republic can hardly claim to be a suitable advocate

*Continued on page 6*



The Moscow File: Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (left) in Washington with Secretary of State George Shultz. Herr Genscher reported on his visit to Moscow.

(Photo: dpa)

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*Continued on page 6*

## Bonn, Moscow agree on a technology pact

government agencies and institutions located in the western sectors of the divided city.

Even after September 1971 Four-Power Agreement the Soviet Union refused to acknowledge such bodies, saying they were not in keeping with the city's status, and strictly ruled out their participation in exchange and cooperation schemes with East German states.

Bonn could not, of course, disown Federal government agencies, so although Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher made several attempts to reach agreement in the 1970s they refused to yield on the crucial issue.

When power changed hands in Bonn in 1982 Chancellor Kohl, who visited Moscow in 1983, arranged with Soviet leader Yuri Andropov to hold fresh negotiations.

Headway was made at last on the bu-

sis of a pragmatic approach mooted earlier in Bonn; that of naming Berlin scientists as individuals and not in their capacity as officials of Federal government bodies in the divided city.

In May 1984 Herr Genscher submitted to his Soviet counterpart, Mr Gromyko, a specific draft. The Soviet Foreign Minister felt worth discussing.

But the overall climate of international relations took a turn for the worse and this proposal was shelved as part of the chill.

Chancellor Kohl did not give up. When, in connection with an exchange of letters with Mr Gorbachov, a fresh dialogue between Bonn and Moscow seemed a distinct possibility, he resurrected the much-vnited project.

Negotiations were resumed and, after a few tactical jabs, reached the stage at which an agreement was ready to be signed by the time Herr Genscher was due to visit Moscow.

The result may not have been an ideal solution, but could it have been as long as central legal aspects of Berlin's status were viewed differently by East and West despite the 1971 Four-Power Agreement?

In the circumstances all that could be

*Continued on page 2*

## ■ WORLD AFFAIRS

### Behind Hassan's rhetorical smokescreen

**Frankfurter Rundschau**

**K**ing Hassan need not have invited Shimon Peres to Morocco to find out that the Israeli Premier refuses to recognise the PLO and to fully withdraw Israeli forces from occupied territories.

So King Hassan's claim virtually to have sent Mr Peres packing when he refused to accept these terms is arguably best described as a rhetorical smokescreen.

Behind it the Moroccan monarch may be trying to conceal from his Arab friends a more realistic assessment of the problem.

Cool, calm and collected analysis of the situation is still, sad to say, not in demand in the Arab camp.

Politicians in the Arab world seem to incline toward merciless exaggeration that defies the objective approach that is more characteristic of the West.

Yet a logical analysis must inevitably arrive at the following conclusions:

1. The existence of the state of Israel is no longer a subject for discussion. The offer to recognise Israel, and not even directly, has become worthless as a bargaining point.

It is particularly unrealistic to expect Israel to relinquish East Jerusalem and the occupied territories in their entirety in return for such a vague concession.

2. Settlements for the occupied territories and people who live there can only be reached below this threshold.

3. Arab solidarity with the oppressed Palestinian people is not worth the paper such declarations are printed on. Not even Israel has imposed such suffering on the Palestinians and the PLO as a number of Arab states.

4. Disputes within the Arab world rule out a joint approach. Umma, the Islamic community that solves its problems in a fraternal manner, is a dreamlike linguistic Arbesque or, at best, a fond memory.

5. Arabs in general and Palestinians in particular must reach conclusions from this state of affairs, abandon untenable positions and unconditionally enter into genuine negotiations with Israel.

The mere suspicion that King Hassan might be inclined, and be it only on the quiet, to such a rational analysis ought

Continued from page 1

(and was) agreed was a practical arrangement that did justice to Berlin's interests without raising fundamental principles of the city's status.

This has been achieved in respect of both scientific and technological cooperation and other major issues, such as data processing, space research, biotechnology and technological developments in transport.

The details of the agreement, especially the confusing network of protocol minutes, diplomatic agreements and project programmes, and references to

to be a salutary shock for the Arab world.

This reasoning may well have formed part of the Moroccan monarch's calculations. He seems gradually to have grown tired of his vain attempts to hold an Arab summit conference.

He also seems sick and tired of the unholy influence of the rejectionist front, led by Syria and Libya, which has so far stymied even the slightest progress.

Yet the Arabs and their leaders are still nowhere near this analysis of their situation. For prestige reasons alone they seem virtually incapable of pursuing a truly realistic policy.

King Hassan was thus bound to arrive at a negative conclusion in taking stock of his talks with Mr Peres in order, paradoxically, to be able to approve the idea of continuing them.

So the significance of the meeting between King Hassan and Premier Peres lies not in the result of their deliberations but in the repercussions of the visit in Israel and among its allies on the one hand and in the Arab world on the other.

In Israel Mr Peres is likely to gain in standing, especially if, as now seems possible, he confers with President Mubarak of Egypt too.

These talks make nonsense of his domestic opponents' argument that nothing comes of readiness to negotiate with the Arabs.

Besides, they will reactivate debate in Israel on what concessions must realistically be made to the Palestinians to make progress toward peace.

The maximum demands made by the right-wing Likud block, up-to-and including annexation of the occupied territories, will be as unlikely to survive closer scrutiny as wishful Arab thinking.

In the Arab camp it will remain to be seen whether the moderate states, who have now, in King Hassan, come by a spokesman who is not suspect, can free themselves from the embrace of extremist positions.

This is sure to be a painful process on both sides. In its course a number of convenient simplifications will need to be jettisoned.

The current weakness, due in part to economic considerations, of hawks such as Syria and Libya leaves ground for hope that slow progress may be made in this direction.

Much the same can be said of President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya who, although he too is no extremist, has emerged as a relentless warning voice and one of the staunchest advocates of sanctions against South Africa.

He and most other African heads of state seem genuinely outraged at the sanctions line taken by British Premier Margaret Thatcher and US President Ronald Reagan.

It is more in keeping with their own uncompromising approach.

**Jörg Reckmann**  
(*Frankfurter Rundschau*, 23 July 1986)

the category of persons affected (couched in deliberately vague terms), may annoy some.

Yet the fact remains that what was at issue, the inclusion of staff of Federal government agencies, has been agreed in detail — and in writing — with the Soviet Union.

Difficulties cannot be ruled out for the future, but what is currently possible has been accomplished and is bound to have a beneficial effect on existing or forthcoming negotiations with East Berlin.

The details of the agreement, especially the confusing network of protocol minutes, diplomatic agreements and project programmes, and references to

Soviet readiness to come to terms and

## Trip reveals depth of Africa's feeling over sanctions

**Studieutsche Zeitung**

If any further proof were needed of how disgruntled and embittered Africans have grown about Europe and the United States it was provided in the Zambian capital, Lusaka.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, touring southern Africa on a "peace mission" for the European Community, was given a pointedly unpleasant reception there.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda told him he was welcome as an individual but not as the representative of a government that had conspired with Washington to uphold the apartheid regime.

That was a stern reproof of a man who sought to prove by his tour that rather than impose sanctions the white minority regime in Pretoria could be persuaded by kind words and gentle urging to enter into a dialogue with the blacks, thereby ending apartheid by peaceful means.

President Kaunda's words of welcome were typical of feelings in black Africa, where Sir Geoffrey's journey was felt to be a waste of time, the Boers in South Africa were felt to be totally incorrigible and economic sanctions felt to be the only means of bringing Pretoria to its senses.

That was the Zambian leader says, is the only way to prevent a bloodbath in comparison with which, he fears, the French Revolution might in retrospect seem to have been like a children's Sunday picnic.

The tragic trend toward violence and terror in South Africa and the question how further escalation can be stalled have both sensitised and emotionalised African politicians.

In Dakar a square has been named after Soweto, the black township near Johannesburg, and a street after the jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

This may be seen as a token of personal upset on the part of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf.

Although he and his country are remote in every respect from South Africa and its problems, President Diouf has returned his outgoing term as OAU president more than any of his predecessors to draw attention in Africa and elsewhere to the apartheid problem.

Much the same can be said of President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya who, although he too is no extremist, has emerged as a relentless warning voice and one of the staunchest advocates of sanctions against South Africa.

If, as is to be expected, Sir Geoffrey returns from his peace mission unscathed and if feeling within the European Community awakes in favour of sanctions, what is to happen next?

That is a question the supporters of economic sanctions have yet to answer.

Mrs Thatcher's argument that the main victims of sanctions would be

Mr Gorbachov's reference in talks with Herr Genscher, to a new leaf in relations between Bonn and Moscow is a sign of political realism.

Moscow is clearly coming to feel that the Bonn coalition of Christian and Free Democrats is increasingly likely to retain power in next January's general election.

Since the latest headway in Moscow Bonn's Ostpolitik has certainly ceased to be a stick with which to belabour the Federal government at home.

**Berni Conrad**  
(*Die Welt*, Bonn, 23 July 1986)

Few people seriously believe that the ruling conservative-liberal coalition government will lose the general election in January 1987.

For years Chancellor Kohl has been forecasting a result very much resembling the outcome of the 1983 election, where the CDU, CSU and FDP won 55.8 per cent of the vote between them.

The CDU's general secretary, Heiner Geissler, and vice-chancellor and former FDP chairman, Haas-Dietrich Genscher, are also optimistic. Genscher is hoping for a slight shift in favour of the FDP.

Blacks in South Africa and neighbouring countries is felt to be sheer hypocrisy.

In reality, as commentators in Kenya's Party newspaper for one, London is concerned only with its

interests in South Africa.

The almost unanimous African共识 of the Commonwealth Games Edinburgh has been the clearest sign how far feelings have progressed; Africa that Washington and Whitehall ignore at their peril.

Prestige and influence are at stake. The OAU Foreign Ministers' conference in Addis Ababa called for a boycott of Britain and named the Federal Republic of Germany for the first condemning Bonn for its economic cooperation with South Africa.

But Mrs Thatcher would have heard either threats or friendly warning fellow-Commonwealth heads of government such as Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney and Australian Prime Minister Hawke.

All she has so far had to say is that she will not be able to call for sanctions.

That isn't true, at least not as far as Africa is concerned. Zambia and Zimbabwe, both keen supporters of sanctions, stand to lose heavily.

Both are heavily reliant on South Africa economically. If South Africa were to be pressurised by economic sanctions it would try to pass the baton to its black front-line neighbours.

That wouldn't be difficult. Pretoria could bring the Zambian copper industry to a standstill and grind Zimbabwe's foreign trade to a halt.

According to this concept there are two major blocks characterised by completely irreconcilable views, with no substantial shifts in electoral support, and no possibility of breaking out of either of the camps.

It is obvious that above all the CDU and CSU are interested in promoting the two camp theory.

This has subjective and objective reasons.

Opinion polls confirm, objectively speaking, that the coalition government in Bonn has a reasonably sound majority of between 51 and 52 per cent, whereas the Red-Green block will only be able to secure 48 to 49 per cent of the vote.

It is obvious that above all the CDU and CSU are interested in promoting the two camp theory.

This explains the subjective reasons for the two camp theory:

- the more this balance of power (52 to 48) is generally accepted and taken for granted the greater the certainty that this will be the actual result on election day.

Nothing can mobilise a party's supporters more than prospects of success.

The CDU's opinion research expert in the Chancellery, Ulrich Wagner, recently called upon his party's campaign managers during a speech of the Hans Seidel Foundation to convey a feeling of "confidence in victory" to the party's supporters.

As Wagner emphasised, "people like to work hard for winners."

- the stronger the public belief in the two camp theory the more difficult it becomes for the coalition partner of the CDU/CSU, the FDP, to switch "fronts"

Despite numerous weaknesses the coalition has pushed through its political programme — missile deployment consolidation of the budget and the

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THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

## ■ HOME AFFAIRS

### Coalition can't lose election — but can it win?

cent means that there is a three per cent margin of error for this strategy.

Things could turn out the way former Greens member of the Bundestag, Hubert Kleinert (who has again been nominated in Hesse) explained in an interview with *Der Spiegel*.

He predicted that there would be a Red-Green majority of between eight and ten seats in the Bundestag.

Of course, it is not clear whether Johannes Rau and his Social Democrats would know what to do in such a situation.

But the important thing is that such an outcome is a real possibility.

For the CDU/CSU and their "it's us or chaos" election campaign strategy this Red-Green option poses a threat to the CDU/CSU election campaign managers but also provides support.

Heiner Geissler and his aide-de-camp Peter Radunski have now developed a two-pronged strategy.

Since the possibility of a Red-Green majority cannot be completely ruled out a warning against such a majority becomes all the more credible.

The at least theoretical risk of defeat is a kind of safeguard against excessive self-assurance.

All election campaign managers know that it is important to create an optimal mixture of optimism and tension.

Reliability within the coalition and independence as a political party are two different things altogether.

Loyalty to the coalition, for example, does not mean that the FDP has to go along with the confrontation-style strategy pursued by the CDU and CSU.

On the contrary, "in strategy of confrontation is alien to a party in which tolerance is an essential feature of its identity," say some FDP politicians.

The second weak point is the factor of incalculable risk.

For 51 to 49 per cent or 52 to 48 per

The remaining votes needed for a Red-Green majority, the Greens feel, should be siphoned off the other political "camp" or at least off the non-man's land in the political "centre".

Peter Radunski has already coined the expression "two camp election campaign".

This strategy, he says, requires a certain degree of unity and force of persuasion within one's own political camp.

This was an appeal to both the FDP and CSU not to exaggerate efforts to promote the images of their own parties.

No discord in the camp!

But isn't this theory rather oversimplified?

Surely, if there were two camps, shouldn't the dividing lines ("campfences") then be discernible in the socio-cultural realities outside of the party-political context?

As Otto Schily (Greens) has rightly pointed out, however, this is not the case.

The borderlines between the various currents of thought do not run along the demarcations which exist in Bonn.

Social scientists talk of new paradigms in reference to the change in the basic attitudes in certain sections of society.

Criticism of economic growth, a growing awareness of the environment, an holistic way of thinking — feeling differently, thinking differently and living differently.

Changing concepts of life and objectives are emerging and are — to varying degrees — visible in all parties, influencing and changing public awareness.

The Greens are an expression of this shift in social ideas, but only of a part of it.

The desire for soft technologies and new life-styles, for example, is also more popular among CDU and CSU supporters than the nuclear energy lobby in Bonn and the expansion government care to admit.

There are signs of a new consensus throughout society.

This need creates majorities to day-to-day politics.

New party-political conditions cannot be built upon this growing consensus.

On the other hand, it is also impossible to create strong political camps on foundations which are constantly shifting and changing. Are these camps just a mirage?

After all, many Greens voters come from the SPD milieu, i.e. from common ground.

**Werner A. Berger**  
(Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagsblatt,  
Hamburg, 13 July 1986)

## A pause before the campaign gets under way

1982 that Hans Dietrich Genscher would today be promoting his own party's image at the expense of coalition loyalty and even considering alliances with the SPD.

The Free Democrats can hope for the support of voters who want the coalition to stay in

## ■ 1944 PLOT TO KILL HITLER

**East Berlin drops ideological blinkers**

We have now begun to see history in a new light," East German leader Erich Honecker recently said in an interview with a Swedish newspaper.

This new view of German history extends to and includes the July 1944 bid by Wehrmacht officers to assassinate and replace Hitler.

Until two years' ago — and the 40th anniversary of the July 1944 coup — the East Berlin view was that German resistance to the Nazis had been virtually limited to the Communists.

The most consistent and lendng force in the German anti-Fascist resistance movement was the Communist Party," the two-volume Dictionary of History published in East Berlin in 1983 proclaims.

Christian resistance was grudgingly acknowledged, as was the "courageous deed" of Count Stauffenberg, the man who planted the bomb that nearly killed Hitler on 20 July 1944.

But East German historians have invariably pointed out that the Stauffenberg group, along with progressive members of the Kreisau circle, remained a minority and were unable to exert a decisive influence on the overall political character of the July 1944 conspiracy.

The Dictionary of History defines the 1944 conspiracy as a "failed attempt to putch by leading circles of the German monopoly bourgeoisie and military reactionaries with the aim of eliminating Adolf Hitler and salvaging the economic and political power positions of German imperialism by means of an anti-Soviet entente with the imperialist Western powers."

Since the 40th anniversary of the 1944 coup the official East Berlin view has changed considerably. The failed coup is now seen as a "courageous deed of historic importance." What the conspirators did for the sake of the German people is stressed.

East German historians are agreed that the courage and personal sacrifice of the 20 July 1944 coup men deserves a place of honour in the history of German anti-Fascist resistance."

The conspiracy against Hitler was an expression of resistance on the part of forces in the bourgeoisie, the nobility and the military leadership whose aim had been to eliminate the Hitler regime and end the war.

Most members of the conspiracy had come from the "ruling classes" but retained their sense of reality.

Their tragic death was a lesson for the present day, showing the need for "forces of peace and progress to unite regardless of political, social and ideological differences."

The 1944 coup is thus seen as an early form of what is termed the "coalition of common sense." History may, of course, in this instance be used as a political play.

Herr Honecker constantly calls for a "coalition of common sense" and for all who want to forestall nuclear war to join forces regardless of political, religious, social and ideological differences.

The encouraging consequence is, nonetheless, that East German historians are in the process of reappraising German resistance to Hitler without their previous ideological blinkers and

doing justice to many whose role they previously condemned. East German TV has played a leading role in popularising this new view of German resistance.

Stauffenberg remembered in Berlin exhibition (Photo: AP)

**Heroes recalled in permanent exhibition****STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN**

Field-Marshal Erwin von Witzleben wrote in 1944 in Count Schenck von Stauffenberg, a Wehrmacht general staff colonel, would be trying on 15 July:

This cryptic message meant that he would be at home for a while on 15 July.

Few politicians in Germany can have

been more enigmatic over the past 40 years than Social Democrat Herbert Wehner, who this month turned 80.

Few in West Germany have been

shrouded in more mystery than this former Communist who joined the SPD after the war and sat as a Social Democrat in the Bonn Bundestag from 1949 to 1983.

He is still looked upon by many as a

powerful but puzzling figure even

though he is retired.

There are good reasons why. Hardly anyone can be said to combine such

glaring opposites as he does, starting with his public speaking, which ranges in repertoire from explosive outbreaks of extreme vehemence and intensity to dulcet tones of almost sentimental warmth and intimacy.

This is but a mirror image of the char-

acteristics he combined in his political career: extraordinary toughness and unusual sensitivity, seemingly inexhaustible energy and almost unparalleled pro-

pensity to feel injured.

He could be both unbound and

self-disciplined, gruff and unassuming. He combined what at times was a brutal determination to get his own way with a

touching sense of humanity.

He was both aggressive and ready to

help, with a capacity to dominate and a

capacity to be of service. These oppo-

sites seemed at times to tear him apart.

Yet for over 30 years he placed these

characteristics and capabilities at the

service of the targets he envisaged, and

in the pursuit of these targets he needed

and wanted to see an SPD capable of

gaining a majority at the polls and form-

ing a government.

## ■ PEOPLE

**Herbert Wehner, the SPD's architect of change****DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE SONNTAGSBLATT**

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Had it not been for the tower of

strength that "Uncle Herbert" was for

the SPD the Social Democrats would

have been most unlikely to come to

power in Bonn in 1966.

Had it not been for Wehner they

would have been unlikely to retain pow-

er for 16 years until the end of 1982.

He played a major part in the SPD's

progress from a working-class to a popu-

lar party. In the early 1960s he did

more, as deputy leader of the SPD, than

anyone else to ensure that the Social

Democrats took their 1959 Godesberg

manifesto seriously and came to be seen

as a party fit to govern.

The 1966-69 Grand Coalition of

Christians and Social Democrats was es-

sentially his brainchild. It was the SPD's

breakthrough to power in Bonn: with-

out it the SPD-FDP coalition would

hardly have been conceivable three

years later.

If it had not been up to him the Social

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for several years more. He hoped to for-

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**M**erchant shipping fleets in Nato member countries fell by 40 million gross registered tonnes (grt) between 1980 and 1985. This is equivalent to the total tonnage of the Japanese merchant fleet.

Over the last 10 years, merchant fleets of the East Bloc Comecon countries increased slightly, from 24 to 25 grt. Most of Comecon's vessels are designed with a military function in view.

The military significance of merchant fleet statistics was the subject of a meeting organised by Nato's Atlantic command and held at the United States Maritime Academy in Annapolis.

Two reasons why the Nato merchant fleets are shrinking are that older loss-making ships are being scrapped and replaced by larger container vessels; and the tendency to cut costs by sailing under flags of convenience — especially tankers and bulk carriers.

It was pointed out that big container vessels were not ideal for war. Tanks and loaded trucks are generally too big or heavy to be transported in containers.

The big hatchways of conventional freighters are better suited.

Most freighters of this kind have their own cargo-handling gear and can therefore call in at smaller ports.

Only a few big international ports have the special loading facilities needed for big container ships.

During recent years the Soviet Union, on the other hand, has built more and more roll-on/roll-off ships, where loaded trucks can be driven straight on and off board over stern ramps, just like ferries.

When does the use of flags of convenience become critical? One British admiral said that during the Falklands war, enough ships were found.

The owners of many of the ships flying a foreign flag, he explained, are nationals of Nato countries. Their ships can be chartered. It's a matter of insurance.

If governments pay the price they will get the ships they need.

Some of these chartered ships, for ex-

## ■ SHIPPING

# Military concern over West's shrinking merchant fleets



In addition, it is vitally important that the ships available in such a situation are adequately equipped for wartime demands.

Only about one third of military goods can be transported via container ships.

Tanks and loaded trucks are generally too big or heavy to be transported in containers.

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ample, were used during the Falklands war, their crews coming from the Far East.

This system operated quite smoothly. In other words, the ships needed for wartime purposes do not have to fly the national flag during peacetime.

The Falklands war, however, was a minor war and the risks for the ships and crews involved were also limited.

Merchant ships should generally be bought where they are cheapest.

Nevertheless, this general guiding principle does not weaken the secret policy argument that merchant ships and shipbuilding are elements of defence.

What is needed, therefore, is a clear definition of needs in the event of war.

Steps should be taken to make sure that political control can be at least regained over some of the ships owned by nationals of Nato countries before under flags of convenience.

The possibility of a bonus scheme for ship owners who take into account defence aspects when building ships should not be ruled out.

American legislation has already made headway in this field.

This is reflected in the tonnage & clause of merchant shipping flying the American flag.

A further possibility would be to prevent Soviet shipping from providing transport services which are below cost price, a development which has already driven western ships out of the shipping market.

"Including company staff is an essential part of the welfare and social policy

as well as draw up agreements with countries with flags of convenience, the requisition of ships.

Or, of course, they should foot bill for additional costs. The same applies to the shipyards.

A certain shipbuilding and repair capacity as well as a certain number qualified workers should be retained, Nato countries.

Shipbuilding must not be allowed to become the exclusive domain of the Eastern bloc countries or the shipyards in the Far East.

This line of argument seemed to lead down to a call for more state subsidies.

There are, however, important economic arguments against subsidisation.

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## ■ LABOUR

# Managements, unions, battle to get to grips with technologies of the future



guidelines lately laid down by the Confederation of Employers' Associations.

The trade unions in contrast feel workers' rights and the rights of works councils must be extended, otherwise the introduction of computerised design, construction and administrative facilities will be to the detriment of employees.

In ideal conditions, as at Trumpf's robot welding department, the operator can programme his own machine, taking his pick of over 30 different programmes.

This adds a new dimension to the process of lifelong learning, a slogan almost forgotten after the demise of 1960s and 1970s educational and vocational training euphoria.

Skills men have taken decades to acquire can be made worthless overnight by machines. Operators no longer handle materials; they merely check abstract symbols on a monitor screen.

Even so, skilled workers have a future. A Prognos survey commissioned by the Federal Labour Office, Nuremberg, estimates their numbers will increase from 53 to 59 per cent of the work force by the turn of the century.

The number of college and university graduates will even double, whereas semi-skilled and unskilled workers will fall by the wayside.

They long made up a majority of the factory labour force but are now expected to decline in number from over 30 to 20 per cent.

Tomorrow's factory is fast changing today's vocational training arrangements. In the engineering industry unions and employers have agreed to merge 54 conventional trades in a shorter blend of 10 categories with a future.

Yet there are still few practical signs of what was heralded as a "qualification drive." The shortage of skilled men about which employers complain is a sure sign of slow progress in this respect.

"What use is investment mainly in new technology to modernise industry," Professor Erich Sinatra of the Institute of Applied Innovation Research, Duisburg, asked at the Gesamtmetall conference, "when staff qualifications fail to keep pace with technological development?"

A specially trained member of staff presides at regular intervals over meetings of interested employees to work out how weak links in the way the company's run can be strengthened.

The weak link where tomorrow's machinery is concerned is the same as it was with yesterday's: the "interface" between man and machine.

Most amount to upgrading the conventional system of staff bonus award schemes for improvement suggestions.

Herr Leibinger proudly claims to have carried out this improvement with the same staff he had 10 years ago. Starting with their initial skills Trumpf relied on a kind of reverse domino principle.

Storers were trained as machine-minders... Machine operators were trained as fitters. Fitters were trained as programmers.

New technology has at least to some extent made monotonous assembly-line work less indispensable.

"As far as possible jobs must be combined in two-round and leeway must be extended," the new technology recommendations say — and they are the employers' recommendations, not the trade unions'.

The unions are sceptical — both whether these good intentions will work, and whether the employers have suddenly abandoned their traditional outlook.

The unions have demonstrated by IG Metall's change of mind on flexible working hours that they are capable of

Continued on page 8

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The once flourishing Hanseatic city of Lübeck is falling on hard times: unemployment is 14 per cent and growing; it has been called the Liverpool of the north.

Now another shipyard has collapsed. The fate of the Harmsdorf shipbuilding group is the latest warning to the city's remaining — and ailing — shipyards of what lies ahead.

About 2,400 people work in the Baltic port's three shipbuilding companies. Three times as many work for subcontracting firms dependent on the shipyards. Work on the last orders is almost finished.

If there are no new orders soon all three yards might have to close before the end of the year, say the trade unions.

A sudden jump in unemployment would plunge the city of 208,000 into a deep financial crisis. It would further cut tax revenue and increase welfare costs.

Trade unions and local politicians expect unemployment to top 20 per cent if the yards are forced to close.

The 13,300 who would be tossed out onto the streets would have little chance of getting another job of any sort, let alone one needing their skills.

Labour Office statistics show that over the past 10 years, 5,000 jobs have been lost in Lübeck as a result of firms going bust or moving away from the city.

The 700 are only supposed to do jobs which do not jeopardise permanent posts, but the trade unions are quite rightly complaining that some of them at least should have either em-

ployed, or contracts or be employed at a standard rate.

But Lübeck cannot afford it. Of last year's DM700m city budget DM150m alone was needed for supplemental welfare payments.

If this figure is seen in relation to the city's tax revenue the seriousness of the problem becomes even clearer.

In 1985 Lübeck received DM100m in direct taxes. That means that 75 per cent of every mark goes towards supplementary welfare payments.

Most of these are necessitated by unemployment, say, the head of a German Trades Union Federation (DGB) in Lübeck, Dieter Mainka, and Lübeck's city treasurer, Gerd Riediger.

As a result of the budgetary regulations laid down by the Federal Labour Office in Nuremberg an increasing number of people are no longer entitled to unemployment benefit and assistance and are forced to live off welfare payments, which have to be paid by local communities.

A further loss of jobs in Lübeck would probably mean the deathblow for the historic city.

Tax revenue would continue to decrease and demands on the budget would keep on spiralling.

The population would have less spending power and more and more young and qualified workers would leave the city. The fate of this city depends on the future of its three shipyards.

Heiner Brock  
(Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung)  
Hamburg, 20 July 1986

## ■ BUSINESS

## Run of big companies in trouble raises doubts about supervisory boards

The quality of supervisory boards of German companies is coming increasingly under fire. One accusation is that unsuitable people sit on them.

Supervisory boards are control councils. They act as a sort of upper house to management boards, which are in charge of day-to-day management.

Weight to the criticism is lent by the number of large companies which have run into trouble despite having allegedly competent supervisory boards containing some brilliant banking talent: Salzmann, WMF, Stollwerck, Continental and AEG.

Now a survey reveals that money might have something to do with it. The Kienbaum organisation says that management board members of companies with public share listings are now paid on average DM 315,000 a year, three times as much as 20 years ago.

But fees have gone down for supervisory board members — from DM13,300 in 1964 to DM13,100 in 1984. Kienbaum warns that this trend is likely to have a damaging effect.

Another survey, by Professor Knut Bleicher of a Swiss group, says that many members of supervisory boards are dissatisfied, particularly the younger ones.

Sometimes supervisory board control is so competent that a company does just get into trouble just once. After it recovers, it slides again.

A mechanical engineering company called Schiess AG which twice ran into trouble on either side of a rescue operation in the late 1960s, is an astonishing example.

It seems that not just among public corporations and companies is management control not of the best. Banks themselves have fallen by the wayside, despite extensive supervisory measures.

The Herstatt Bank débâcle comes to mind, the dismal position of cooperative banks (the Bayerische Raiffeisen-Zentralbank has to write-off about DM1.5bn), the Hessische Landesbank, whose highly professional boss quickly led the bank into trouble, or the Deutsche Anlagen-Leasing (DAL) whose total losses probably exceed DM3bn, a financial institution that is itself owned by a major bank.

Then there is Neue Heimat, the trades union property organisation. If the report produced by the investigative committee of Hamburg's state parliament is to be believed, it seems that there was a lack of effective control of the Neue Heimat management by the trades union members of its supervisory board.

**Continued from page 7**  
jettisoning preconceived notions for the sake of jobs in tomorrow's factories.

But the introduction of flexitime in all its permutations will be anything but plain sailing. The unions insist that if working hours and machine hours are to be decoupled then the dependence of man on machine must be reduced.

In other words, staff must be able to decide for themselves when they want to work.

**Thomas Krömer**  
(Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagsblatt,  
Hamburg, 21 July 1986)



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WOCHE

## ■ DANCE

## Shiva and Terpsichore lift the corner of an oriental veil

Hannoverche Allgemeine

**S**hiva and Terpsichore was the motto of a five-week International Dance Festival in North Rhine-Westphalia. Shiva is the Indian god of dancing, Terpsichore his Ancient Greek (and Western) counterpart.

Oriental and Western dancing traditions were to share the stage, as it were. Festival events were held in 16 North Rhine-Westphalian cities and towns by a joint arts secretariat in Wuppertal.

Yet only single events were held in Aachen, Recklinghausen and even Düsseldorf, the state capital. Most activities were held in Cologne, Leverkusen and Wuppertal.

Two years ago the festival motto was New York and Beck. On both occasions, the attraction lay in the counterpoint of contrasting trends in dance development.

The aim was to attract a new and wider public and to extend the traditional view of dancing further than, say, ballet.

Jochen Schmidt, ballet critic of the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, was again in charge of the artistic programme. His aim was to show side by side first-class Indian, Indonesian and Western neo-classical dancing.

He succeeded impressively where Asian dancing was concerned, which was more than could be said for the Western dancing in the festival programme.

Work by Balanchine, Ashton, Tudor, Robbins and Hans Van Manen were due to be performed, but financial limitations and organisational difficulties thwarted many of these plans.

The Dutch National Ballet 'alone' lived fully up to expectations with a superb performance of Balanchine's *Apollon Musagète* and *Concerto Barocco*.

The style was light and slightly subdued, forging to some extent the strict classical canon. It was reminiscent of the New York City Ballet.

The Nederlands Dans Theater could be sure of success, but only Jerome Robbins' *Moves* and van Maanen's *Ballet Sweene* were entirely in keeping with the festival concept.

Kyllian's *Heart's Labyrinth*, *L'Enfant et les Sortiléges* and *L'Histoire du Soldat* are a step forward into new aesthetic spheres of dancing.

Elliot Feld from New York similarly failed to feature the earlier, neo-classical aspect of his work, as requested, preferring to highlight his latest trends.

He performed works to music by Charles Ives and Steve Reich. It bore the hallmark and life-style of modern city youngsters.

Even Adieu, 1984, danced to Hugo Wolf's Goethe *Lieder*, only reluctantly recalled Feld's classical period.

When the Ballet Rambert from London also proved a disappointment in the context of the festival programme there were those who wondered whether strict adherence to well-nigh academic yardsticks was not doomed to failure from the outset.

Could companies' latest developments and those of their choreogra-

phers be totally ignored? A ballet festival can hardly accomplish what a video documentary might manage.

The Asian part of the programme was entirely different, having wisely been limited to a handful of Indian and Indonesian dance styles that conveyed an exemplary idea of the overall range.

Brief introductions outlined a language of gesture and expression with which European audiences were unfamiliar, making it easier to follow what was happening on-stage.

Only the Asian view of religious feeling, inextricably interlinked with the dancing, created any real difficulty.

Indian dancing comes over at its best and best in solo performances as given by Sonal Mansingh from New Delhi, one of the most outstanding interpreters of the soft and sensual Odissi style.

The leaps and pirouettes came as a surprise, as did the dynamic features of her performance.

The sequence is predetermined, beginning with an appeal to the Gods, continuing with the love of Krishna and Radha and ending with a moving cycle describing the eyes of man and animal.

Sonal Mansingh is a mature dancer whose approach to tradition stands in striking contrast to her emancipatory views.

Ajmel Valli from Madras in her gleaming brocade sari, young and strikingly beautiful, is incomparably refined in her speciality, Bharat Natyam.

She dances Nritya, or pure dance, and Nritya, which tells a tale, and ends with Tillana, which combines and exhausts every possibility of virtuoso performance.

Solo dancing can, of course, be extended into a double act, performed in masterly fashion by the Dhanajayans, also from Madras. Much of the pleasure

they gave came from the musical accompaniment provided by the mardala drums with their complicated counter-rhythms and wide range of timbre. Another instrument played was the vina, an old string instrument, and a kind of flute with an extremely plaintive note. The song accompaniment, consisting of a basic metre overlaid by rhythmic recitation, is strangely suggestive in its tense monotony. But Indian dancing came fully into its own when the Kerala Kalamandalam performed a dance drama based on episodes from the Mahabharata, which tells the tale of a tooth-and-nail struggle between two dynasties.

Impressive though the Indian dancing was, the Indonesian dancing at the festival seemed to this writer subtler and, at least in part, more deep-seated.

This applies both to the Kokon company from Bali and to a company from the Asti college of music, Java, specially set up for the festival.

Kokar, accompanied by a gamelan orchestra, followed a display of solo dances by a scene from a Balinese dance drama based on the other-leading Indra's religious epic, the Ramayana.

Good and evil are compared and contrasted, but with much clearer psychological argument and language of movement.

The Asti company was the absolute highlight of the festival. Unbelievably graceful women dancers deserved the



From Madras: the Dhanajayans in a double solo.

first journey by young girls across the sea into the wide world while men performed a dance with a spear for which the choreography is masterly.

They finally joined forces in a mythical drama about the monkey god Hanuman, whose tale is told in the Ramayana. It was sheer aesthetic delight.

Shiva and Terpsichore are unlikely to have met in North Rhine-Westphalia. Dancers from East and West had no opportunity of meeting and they were seldom able to see each other's performances.

But festival audiences saw a number of Western innovations, even though they may not have been entirely in keeping with the motto.

Above all, audiences were able, by virtue of the large number of without exception outstanding Asian performances, to gain a profound impression of the wide-ranging beauty and depth of the veil of an approach to dancing so very different from our own.

Helmut Scheier  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 21 July 1986)

## All feet head for Cologne's summer school

students. There are different categories, with only the best being allowed to attend master-classes taught by highly qualified instructors from all over the world.

Shoulder to shoulder talented youngsters train with famous solo-dancers from Paris or New York. Two years ago, Laurenzen says, Sylvie Guillem, currently rated the world's best woman dancer, attended the academy.

"Training has improved all over the world," he says. Classical ballet instruction is particularly good, in France at present, which is why the courses taught by Christine Vauasard and Christina Hamel from Paris are in such demand.

Every year the organisers try to enlist fresh instructors. This year a 28 include, for the first time, Marla Blingham and Anna Marie Forsythe from New York, teaching jazz and modern dancing respectively.

Nina Corti from Zürich is teaching

flamenco. She is well known as a soloist but not, as yet, as a teacher.

Other newcomers to Cologne are Guru from Madrid; Dragomir Vukovic from Belgrade and Linda Crockett from London.

Jazz instructor Ralf Paulus from New York will be staying in Cologne after the summer academy. Laurenzen signed him on for the ballet academy, and the dance forum.

After a year's break the organisation runs to a tried and trusted routine. The municipal tourist office arranges accommodation for about 600 people, while a group of French mothers look after the very young ballet students.

The summer academy costs about DM200,000 to run. Some officials help to meet expenses but the organisers have to raise between 35 and 40 percent themselves.

Course fees are between DM100 and DM300 (an all-in fee for four to five courses). Grants are available for specially talented students.

Hundreds of applicants a year have to be turned down because places are fully booked. Yet despite this success and possibly because of it, the summer academy may have to quit Cologne.

Heinz Laurenzen is worried by short

Continued on page 41

Continued from page 10  
stage of space. The stadium gyms are no longer enough. "We are," he says, "bursting at the seams." At times sports clubs that compete to use the facilities in a more conventional manner can get in the way.

"The municipal authorities are doing their best but it's hard to find room in Cologne," he says, explaining that interesting offers have been received from other cities in Germany and abroad.

But as a director of the Cologne Ballet Academy and the Rhenish College of Music he would prefer to stay in Cologne. Ute Knutwasser  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 19 July 1986)

Continued on page 41

The children's play in support of Unicef, *Timuria*, is to tour 11 German cities.

Timuria is the name of a Nepalese town at the foot of Mount Everest. The play, a kind of gift to the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef), is being staged by three artists and a group of 16 actors. It is set in a circus tent.

Unicef celebrates its 40th birthday on 11 December.

The play's creators claim that it is a completely new kind of entertainment for children, a combination of music, the atmosphere of a circus and cartoon theatre, and is aimed at adults and children alike.

In the fullest sense the public plays an important role in *Timuria*, winter buckets have to be dragged in and wind made for the stage ship, and of course the public is expected to join in the singing.

The play will be put on in a huge circus tent that can seat 1,000. The audience reaches the tent, divided up into the world's continents; through a hopscotch (Heaven and Hell) or by a slide.

Director and actor Udo Schönbach from Salzburg said: "You have to say goodbye to the earth to get to Timuria in the land of fantasy." He is one of the creators of the project which is under the patronage of Swedish actress Liv Ullmann.

This symbolises the idea of the limitless solidarity of World Children from creeds.

During the course of the play the neophyte little boy Robert claims all the toys in a bird for himself. But he loses all his sense of feeling and joy, which teaches him to make it up with all the other children and build with them the mountainous landscape of Nepal.

This is the second of the play's aims.

It is set in a hut in the middle, symbolising the Unicef logo. A note with a wish on it can be pushed into the hole.

At the end of the performance all the balls will be thrown on the stage and the children's wishes will be passed on to the mayor of the city where the play is being staged.

Old King Timotus has bequeathed the land to the World Children, because he loves children dearly and cannot have any of his own. *Timuria* is a country that belongs to children.

They go through all the continents of the world, accompanied by a clown named Phantasia, played by Anita Heschkylo, to reach *Timuria*.

During the interval every child in the audience will get a blue ball with a hole in the middle, symbolising the Unicef logo. A note with a wish on it can be pushed into the hole.

It is the second of the play's aims — bringing the wishes of our society's smaller citizens to the attention of adults.

There will be a hymn in the finale to *Timuria*, which will be issued on a Unicef LP in September.

The first line of the hymn says "We

children want a world that does not fall apart because of want."

Hildegarde Knutwasser  
(Kieler Nachrichten, 5 July 1986)

the catchy songs for everyone to join in with their highly imaginative texts as well as the modern, cosmic music representing the sun's eruptions — a sun scientist turns on the genuine sun eruptions live at all performances.

There are also earth sounds based on the meditation music of Tibetan monks. The DM1.5m needed for the *Timuria* project was provided by various firms and associations.

Unicef hopes that ticket sales will bring in funds to aid children in the Third World.

Jo Althöfer hopes to make a profit of about 11 million marks by the end of this year with the play.

He also hopes to get support for the idea of *Timuria* being used to amplify the motto selected for Unicef's 40th anniversary year, "World Children."

This expression is aimed at creating a sense of solidarity among children the world over, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

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This symbolises the idea of the limitless solidarity of World Children from creeds.

The museum containing 200 musical instruments made by schoolchildren has been opened in Wuppertal.

The museum, in a turn-of-the-century house set in a garden, also includes a collection of children's drawings.

The instruments are curious.

These are not professional works but small, self-made precious objects created from the fantasy world of 10 to 18-year-olds.

At the time some old school desks were being thrown out. We had the idea of using this material for building resonant instruments.

There was no end to the materials source. Even *Troll* piping was recycled, as it were. You quickly recognised the sound of the pipes when they are built into a barrel-organ," Margaret Beckmannshagen explained.

The result was a guitar in the shape of a giraffe made from left-over wood.

The idea for the museum began to develop 11 years ago. According to teacher Margaret Beckmannshagen the germ of the museum originated in a teaching project.

During an instruction period we built a devil's bass. You get a stick, a can and a length of wire to make a devil's bass, that howls like nobody's business," she said.

We made more of them and the children played on them. They plucked the wire, heard a sound and were totally fascinated. The class decided to make more of these instruments."

They took note of the positive effects this new "work" had on the schoolchildren:

A little later teachers and parents got together to form an association to establish the children's museum.

Generous donations, contributions from members of the association as well as financial support from the city of Wuppertal made it possible to start the museum idea off.

A tour of two rooms introduces the visitor to the curious instruments, cymbals, pipes, various kinds of guitars, banjos, lutes and kettle-drums.

The most beautiful instruments are usually the most curiously made. It is not easy to see what some of them are at first sight.

One of the masterpieces is an *Ottifant* with an enormous kettle-drum on its back, a tube with a trumpet mouthpiece and a wash-basin on its back.

The museum is open to all kindergarten groups and school classes. In the cellar there are two large workshops, where children can build away to their hearts' content. In summer they can work in the garden.

Ahni Thörling  
(Kieler Nachrichten, 5 July 1986)

## ■ CHILDREN

## Up and away from Earth and on to Timuria



Clowning around in Timuria

(Photo: dpa)

## Blow for the young: a museum for musical instruments

Kieler Nachrichten

training After the devil's basses they wanted to build instruments that were more resonant.

## ■ THE EARTH

## Jute mats used as basis to stop erosion and regenerate alpine plant life

Two large jute mats nailed to a bare, dark brown area near the summit of a peak in the Bavarian Alps look more like strips of sticking plaster than a promising new bid to stem the tide of erosion.

The jute is intended to provide a firm base for young plants to grow in. It retains both fine soil and humidity and keeps the soil in the shade. It is also organic and will eventually disintegrate and merge with the soil.

The experimental area is on the slopes of the 2,000-metre Fürschisser, a mountain near Kempten which many hikers and visitors to the Allgäu region of southern Bavaria know.

Biologists, gardeners, engineers and geologists have chosen its slopes because they are becoming increasingly barren.

The Fürschisser's bald patches are as striking as the green of the Alpine meadows that are so typical of an area where erosion is becoming a steadily more serious problem.

For the most part we live only ourselves to blame for erosion. New and heavier breeds of sheep are overgrazing the mountain slopes, having been introduced to replace traditional, less productive breeds.

Mass tourism — hikers in summer and skiers in winter — has played its part. Short cuts do more than cut corners off hairpin bends; in heavy rainfall they form

**Süddeutsche Zeitung**

channels along which water can plunge downhill, taking topsoil with it.

More and more ski runs are run through the slopes, increasing the erosion risk. The 120,000 kilometres of Alpine ski run are equivalent to a highway at least 30 metres wide running three times round the globe.

Erosion has grown particularly alarming since the mountain trees just below the Alpine meadow altitude have begun to die.

Mountain woods play an enormously important role in keeping landslides, loose scree and flood water at bay. Yet in Vorarlberg, the western tip of Austria, 95 per cent of trees have been found to be siling.

Experts have long wondered how best to deal with damage already done.

In 1908 Josef Stiny, a forest engineer from Graz, Austria, published a manual on "planting grass and bushes in mountain waste land as an important accom-

paniment to technical measures and in its own right."

So experts felt nearly 80 years ago that a combination of technical earthworks and biological measures seemed best suited to conserve the mountain environment.

Stiny says mountain grass is best planted where slopes have been laid bare by landslides.

"Grass and herb seeds are best ordered from a reliable seedsman or, better still, collected by one's own staff from a nearby site as identical as possible to the area to be replanted."

Allgäu biologist Karl Pötsch and others have extended this concept to accelerate the process, bearing in mind that the fight against erosion has become a race against time.

Seed is to be collected and shoots are to be taken from nearby wild plants in autumn and grown in nurseries for a year.

At high altitudes the vegetation period is very short. Pötsch says a year's growth in lowland nurseries is probably equivalent to five years' growth in the mountain gla or on the exposed Alpine slope.

It doesn't matter whether seedlings are grown in nurseries in Kiel or Lübeck, Tübingen or Kempten. Nursery plants thrive regardless where they have been grown, as field trials in which grass and vegetation have been planted to reclaim a barren Alpine ski run have shown.

The plants selected for reclaiming waste land on the slopes of the Fürschisser are all specially suited to thrive in a harsh mountain environment. Alpine grass is particularly resilient and ingenious.

One variety has blades that droop to the ground so that seed takes root from the ear. Another shores landslips by sending out underground runners that hold loose soil together.

Six varieties of plant grow in the mesh of the jute carpet. Jute is an organic material and will sooner or later disintegrate and merge with the soil.

Until it does so its task will be to provide a firm framework within which the young plants can grow, retaining fine soil and humidity and providing shade for the soil.

The first 3,000 plants were planted in the jute matting last summer and results have so far been most encouraging.

Pötsch says he and his staff were delighted at the progress made when inspected the matting this spring, the success of the experiment, can really be judged for several years.

It will be years before anyone can be sure how, for instance, the 100 plants laid out in a further 800 square metres of jute matting last week fare.

A notice board on last year's jute matting, which is slowly fading and merging into its Alpine surroundings, says:

"Fürschisser I Experimental Area. Planted by Volunteers in July 1983: Prevent High-Altitude Soil Erosion Please Take Care."

The project has so far been financed almost entirely by private donors. The gardeners have tended plants in their spare time. Volunteers have collected and planted seed. Scientists and master-gardeners have planned and directed the project on a similar basis.

The Fürschisser pilot project has backing of the German Alpine Association. The jute carpets are mere drops in an ocean of soil erosion in the Kempten area. Will they ever be more?

"We feel it is particularly important to press ahead with the project," Pötsch says, "because mountain erosion is sure to gain ground."

"Similar techniques will then be needed in Alpine woodland, using other plants of course. But the method could easily be applied anywhere, up in the hills or down in the valley."

Reclamation techniques of this kind must not serve as an alibi for policies that continue to destroy our natural environment. Progressive ecological viewpoints even their success.

"Alders and willows are now flowering too," Pötsch writes. "They are the trees we have relied on in our survival strategy for the mountain forests. The situation as I see it has assumed disastrous proportions."

The mountain forest is not the only ecological system in the throes of death. Biologists and volunteers who laid out last week's jute matting on the Fürschisser's bald patches saw unmistakable signs of further depredation.

Dwarf pines and Alpine roses, more than heather and blueberries are shedding their leaves. Even the gorse seems to be in a state of decline.

Gorse bushes have always thrived there yet even they now have yellow edges to their leaves, edges that were there last year.

Regina Oehler  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 23 July 1986)

## Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

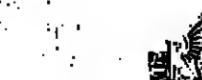
These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

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## Sound detectors seen as key to earthquake rescue work

Many more people could have been rescued from the rubble after the earthquake in Mexico or the volcanic eruption in Colombia if the sound detector devised by a Bochum University geophysicist had been available.

Rescue squads using the new device can listen in to and locate signs of life hundreds of metres away.

Geophones can be linked in a chain spanning the mountains of rubble that are all that is left after natural disasters.

Wasag Chemie in Hattingen, Federal Republic of Germany, already manufacture the device, which is reported to cost between DM3,600 and DM11,000.

Mining engineers have tested the geophone in field trials and found the device to function accurately.

It makes sounds that are normally beyond the frequency range of the human ear audible by registering ground vibrations.

The combination of a probe, a special amplifier and headphones makes the sound of knocking or movement by people trapped underground audible in the

form of loudspeaker bleeps. In fact accidents the signals relayed by trapped miners have in the past only been located up to a distance of 30 to 40 metres from the wall of the shaft.

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## ■ HEALTH

## Survey shows vegetarians are less disease prone

Vegetarians are widely thought to be wholemeal and wheatgerm freaks who are slightly ill due to dietary deficiencies.

A survey by the German Cancer Research Centre, Heidelberg, shows the truth is entirely different.

Vegetarians have a much lower mortality rate than meat eaters, especially mortality due to cardiac and circulatory complaints.

Vegetarians are also much less likely to die of cancer than the statistical average.

A survey by the Institute of Social Medicine and Epidemiology at the Federal Health Office, Berlin, disproved two years ago the idea that vegetarians suffer from dietary deficiencies.

Vegetarians who eat eggs, milk, butter and cheese (ovo-lacto vegetarians) as opposed to vegans, who eat nothing but food grain and vegetables, fruit and nuts, were found not to suffer from deficiency.

They ate what was suitable as a long-term diet for adults, whereas vegans, who don't even eat honey, could suffer from vitamin B12 deficiency.

Vitamin B12 occurs almost exclusively in animal foodstuffs, but serious diseases as a result of vegetarian diets are extremely unusual.

The vegetarians they probed were far slimmer than the average German.

Very few vegetarians suffer from lung or bronchial cancer, but that is due less to their diet than to most being non-smokers, Frentzel-Beyme says.

Strikingly few vegetarians smoke in comparison with the population as a whole. About 80 per cent of the sample had never smoked.

A vegetarian diet affords no protection from brain and nerve cancer, but they seldom occur. Men in the Heidelberg sample were slightly above average in brain tumour frequency.

Meat and fatty foods encourage

mach cancer, whereas a high-fibre diet can afford protection from it, as earlier surveys have shown.

Statistical evidence clearly indicates a higher incidence of cancer of the colon in countries with a high per capita consumption of animal fat and protein than in areas where vegetables and carbohydrates are the dietary staples.

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with those reached by Seventh Day Adventists in California. Adventists don't drink or smoke and mostly do without coffee or tea.

They are a popular survey group with diabetics and epidemiologists. Besides, 50 per cent of Adventists are vegetarians.

Surveys of Seventh Day Adventists over 25 years ago first made scientists suspect that a vegetarian diet might afford protection from cardiac and circulatory complaints.

The Heidelberg findings impressively reaffirm earlier surmises where German vegetarians are concerned.

Mosquitoes are growing increasingly resistant to drugs, especially in Africa. They are even impervious to drugs not yet freely available in the West.

"Industry," Professor Dietrich says, "is dragging its feet on the development of new drugs, which is very expensive, mainly on account of indispensable field trials.

"If new drugs have to be sold at below cost price in countries affected because governments simply can't afford to pay more, then manufacturing them doesn't pay."

Hans Joachim Cramer, board spokesman of the West German Pharmaceutical Industry Association, says Professor Dietrich lacks an overview of the situation.

Herr Cramer cited two malaria research projects as exemplary: "Hoechst are working on a malaria vaccine. They have research institutes in Brazil. Hoffmann La Roche are working with the World Health Organisation on a treatment system."

He admitted that little headway was being made in Africa. Even supplying drugs free of charge wouldn't work in countries that lacked a satisfactory health system.

But there was market potential in threshold countries, while growing numbers of holidaymakers from Europe visited areas where malaria was endemic.

"Malaria research is not an exotic subject; it is research for much of mankind," Professor Dietrich says.

Its findings are relevant to cancer and allergy research and transplantation techniques. These are additional incentives for industrial countries to promote malaria research.

"Take AIDS for instance," he says, "which began as an African venereal disease. The last three years of AIDS research have added tremendously to our knowledge of the human body's immune system."

Professor Dietrich says about 2,000 million people live in parts of the world where malaria is endemic and between 250 and 450 million people a year suffer from the disease, which is transmitted by 50 varieties of mosquito.

"In Africa alone about one million children aged under five die of malaria," he says.

His vegetarian sample live much healthier than the average German in many respects. About half don't drink alcohol, tea or coffee. Their health-conscious life styles include movement and meditation.

An above-average number of vegetarians moored work in technical and welfare trades and professions. Fewer than 10 per cent are workers and artisans.

"The survey cannot indicate the extent to which the way of life (vegetarianism) or other qualities of people who opt for it are responsible for the lower mortality rate," he says.

Christine Broll  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 21 July 1986)

## Warning that malaria is growing threat

A leading German specialist in tropical medicine says Western drug manufacturers and politicians are not doing enough to fight the threat of malaria.

Professor Manfred Dietrich, head of the Bernhard Nocht Institute, Hamburg, says the malaria threat is an unprecedented time bomb.

Mosquitoes are growing increasingly resistant to drugs, especially in Africa. They are even impervious to drugs not yet freely available in the West.

"Industry," Professor Dietrich says, "is dragging its feet on the development of new drugs, which is very expensive, mainly on account of indispensable field trials.

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**HORIZONS****An angry young script-writer ruffles feathers**

Aatif Pirincci is a 27-year-old Turk who has lived in Germany since the age of nine and who writes film scripts in German. He has written a novel, *Tränen sind immer das Ende* (Tears really mean the end).

His script for the film, *Blitzkrieg*, is to be directed by Karl Schenkel; negotiations are taking place over his latest script, *Die Traumpolizei* (The Dream Police).

The negotiating producers, Neue Constantin Film, who produced Michael Ende's *Never-Ending Story*, say Pirincci is one of the best young scriptwriters in Germany.

I visited this controversial figure in the small room where he lives alone in the centre of Bonn. As he talks, it is clear from his gestures that he knows he is provocative.

He has intense without entertainment that make many people shudder at their heads.

His book was highly praised, but he resents that it was not seen as a "natural" book. It was a book by a Turk. It was, therefore by definition, socially significant.

Pirincci says it was a simple love story. Why does everything here have to be pig-con-holed? Why is it not possible in Germany to write a melancholy love story? He says it is the fault of the German mentality, their arrogance about entertainment, their constant efforts to find profundity in everything.

He says Germans grow up too quickly. It is frowned on to be simply highly amused, to enjoy something without looking for social consequences.

So he prefers George Lucas, director of *Star Wars* to Rainer Werner Fassbinder.

*Star Wars* is his favourite film. He says Lucas knows how to use old-fashioned feelings: "He uses symbolical meanings that everybody understands". But, as for Fassbinder, he just shrugs his shoulders.

As a 14-year-old Pirincci was already writing scripts for short films and radio plays. One piece he wrote even found its way into a Swedish textbook.

He completed a secondary school education and then went to the Vienna film academy. But he could only stand it for two years.

"I was the E.T. of Vienna, something from outer space. None of my colleagues ever visited me. At the end they just about hated me," he recalls.

His enthusiasm for director Steven Spielberg and Superman meant he trod on toes at every turn. He sought entertainment where profundity was required.

He returned to Germany and produced scripts without any admonishing furesfing. It was entertainment with action.

Aatif doesn't shy away from violence in his films. "Violence is fascinating. It is almost impossible to illustrate conflict in the arts without using violence."

His book appeared seven years ago. He says it broke new ground because it was the first time a Turk in Germany had not described Turkish problems. No Turk had written a straight-up-and-down love story.

He hesitated, then said: "But my book did not really reach my real public: totally normal young people."

*Michael Fuchs*

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christi und Welt, Bonn, 28 June 1986)

**German singer sets Turks rolling on their ottomans**

The singer comes on stage to a burst of applause from the wedding guests. Eminé is dressed in black with a plunging neckline and broad waist sashes. At first, she sounds a little unsure and her hip movements are a little wooden.

But she quickly settles down to a rhythm. Her singing is supported with hand movements full of reproach or devotion.

The long tables round the dance floor are packed. Older women, most of them with the traditional headscarf, watch the performance thoughtfully. Small children play in the hall and fan themselves with paper plates to try and keep the pervading heat at bay. A five year old shakes its hips and shoulders in imitation of the singer.

The occasion is a Turkish wedding in the Berlin suburb of Neukölln. The singer is singing Turkish songs and, between numbers, talking in rapid, fluent Turkish with the audience. But she is tall, blonde and blue-eyed. She is German.

She is known professionally as Alman Eminé. The audience like her. A small girl, sent by her father, runs up to the singer and places a 50-mark note in her bodice and runs back giggling.

Five minutes later another 50-mark note is placed in the same place by the dexterous fingers of a man. The money stays where it is until the end of her appearance when it is shared out with the orchestra.

Alman Eminé, whose real name is Elisabeth Mengel, explains that the habit of putting the money in the front of the dress originates from the belly dance. One habit that hasn't been carried over is grabbing the performer. "The men really go in and grab the belly dancers, but not the singer."

Sometimes, she performs at pubs and clubs but she prefers to sing at family gatherings such as weddings or engagement parties.

In line with Koran teachings, there is no alcohol, only Coca-Cola and Fanta. This

**DER TAGESSPIEGEL**

in no way dampens spirits: it is an occasion for lively dancing.

On this occasion, the wedding can also be watched on video. The bride and groom, confetti in hair, sit behind a table decorated with flowers and presents. A 100-mark note flaps from the breast of the bride, but the wrong significance should not be read into this: she has not been bought.

It is a taste of what is to come. Guests are announced over the microphone and bursts of applause they take their gifts of money or jewellery and pin them on the couple. As Elisabeth and I left, chains of money hung from the couple like military decorations.

Aatif doesn't shy away from violence in his films. "Violence is fascinating. It is almost impossible to illustrate conflict in the arts without using violence."

These days have gone. Today he writes a ping a day and sets his hope in today's young generation "because a generation is growing up that knows exactly what it wants." Perhaps that covers exactly what Aatif Pirincci has wanted for along time.

He used to be so short of cash that he had to work as a stage hand at the opera. He has also worked in a factory.

These days have gone. Today he writes a ping a day and sets his hope in today's young generation "because a generation is growing up that knows exactly what it wants."

Aatif Pirincci has wanted for along time. "He had to show me first how to hold the thing." She started to learn more and more songs and began regularly to sing for money in pubs and at weddings. She also sang for fun at a Turkish bazaar.

She didn't get involved in music through her Turkish connection. "I used to sing in a choir. After my Abitur (leaving entrance examination) I wanted to be a operatic singer."

But even with her musical ear, she had to first get used to the Eastern sounds of Turkish music.

Is it possible for people who have grown up as Turks to learn to sing Turkish songs? After all, to most Germans sounds like caterwauling cats.

"No foreigner has ever sung the song," she says. But there are songs which she would not attempt. "You would have to grow up among Turks to handle that."

Elisabeth has lived almost entirely among Turks for three and a half years. She speaks Turkish and has a Turkish boyfriend and eventually will settle down in Istanbul (she even knows in which suburb) and work as a singer.

During her performance, she had been asked by a small girl if she was Turkish or German. She is often asked, "Sometimes I say my father is German, my mother is German and I am a Turk. For the world I am naturally a star, their one and all. To accept me as a Turkish woman and be proud of me. That is only possible because in private life I live as they do."

At the second wedding, a car with bride and groom on the bonnet shows its way to the reception hall. Eminé-Elisabeth says that at first she did not want to sing here because it was a meeting place for extreme exiled Turkish political group, the Grey Wolves, who have been involved in violence. However, "the family rented hall are totally non-political."

Behind the stage, a German alpine motif is partly covered by a Turkish flag. A poster proclaims the name of the group playing, Grupa Ascari. It is still not clear whether Eminé will sing with them or not, nothing has been decided in advance.

This is an example of how customs officers work. A young man caught the eye of an officer at Frankfurt airport. He was apparently bored in having to stand in the departure queue. He brushed away a few drops of sweat from his forehead, so dislodging slightly the wig he was wearing.

This set alarm bells ringing in the customs officer's head.

He asked the traveller to take off his wig. As he refused to do so the customs officer was almost one hundred per cent certain that he had unmasked a smuggler.

When the wig was removed there was concealed in it 350 grams of heroin.

Smugglers have very sophisticated methods of bringing their "white wares" into the country. Customs officials have got to know most of them.

Last December a woman wanted to bring into the Federal Republic a wicker bottle of wine. She acted suspiciously.

Customs officials had that wine analysed and it was discovered that cocaine had been mixed in it.

The customs service crime squad in Cologne has discovered that there is a widespread smuggling organisation that uses this method to bring drugs to the West German market.

Drug-pushers also use doctor's cons of soft drinks.

Then a customs official in Frankfurt stumbled upon an extraordinary "stone" recently.

"Second, it annoys me when Germans view my work only as a temporary abomination."

Her parents have great difficulty getting used to the idea of having a daughter who is a Turkish singer ("they regard it as aious occupation").

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**CRIME****The hair-raising case of the perspiring heroin smuggler**

in their dirty business nor innocent third parties.

A man and wife with two children were discovered with 18 kilograms of heroin on their way back from Turkey. The drug was concealed in compartments welded into the vehicle's mudguards. The father was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment.

Great care should be taken with cycling holidays. Customs officials tell of advertisements that announce "packet cycling tours."

Those interested in the advertisement are invited to go to Holland by train to pick up a bicycle and return with it over the frontier.

The "packet" is not quite what the cyclists expect, cycling with back-up transport, but the bicycle itself. It is loaded with heroin and the dealer is waiting at the meeting point for it.

Although the number of cases has remained more or less constant there has been a considerable increase in the quantities of drugs confiscated by customs officials.

The 1984 annual customs report is issued by the Finance Ministry stating that "only" about 1.7 tons (just over 1,700 kgs) of smuggled hashish had been intercepted and 374 kilograms of mariju-

ana. Customs officials were also much more successful last year in discovering smuggled weapons, ammunition and explosives than in 1984.

In addition the customs service's network confiscated more smuggled gold, individual people's nest-eggs illegally acquired in Luxembourg without paying value-added tax as well as lots handled by international gold smuggling rings.

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More and more drugs are being carried in the passenger compartment of a saloon car. Customs officials take this as a sign that smugglers are getting more audacious. The increasing number of drug confiscations shows as well that customs officers and police responsible for drug-trafficking controls, are not inactive.

A new building is being constructed in Wiesbaden which will house the department set up at the beginning of this year to tackle the drug problem.

Last year the Bundestag approved recruiting 45 additional officers to carry on the fight against drug trafficking.

Nancy Reagan, President Reagan's wife, at the economic summit in Bonn called for greater international cooperation in waging war on drugs.

Continued from page 3

nuclear energy? Why does the Berlin section of the SPD of all sections attack the policies of the USA so strongly?

Why did Helmut Schmidt feel obliged to remind the SPD of what they owe to Herbert Wehner, namely the clear commitment to the West and to the principles of a free market economy?

Other issues may even play a major part, such as the dispute between the parties over legislation against terrorism or the political asylum problem.

Whichever issues prevail the parties will be splattering plenty of venom.

On the one hand, against the "nuclear" parties which have forgotten about the unemployed; on the other, against the "unpatriotic" Red-Green anarchists who sell our freedom to Moscow.

The aim of an absolute majority for the SPD seems unattainable and hence incredible.

It is understandable why the call for a new fundamental political change can be heard from the supporters of the SPD and Greens but not from those voters who are still undecided.

During recent years political issues have changed at an often breathtaking pace.

For this reason it is impossible to predict which issues will dominate the general election campaign.

Interior Minister Friedrich Ziemann proposes to increase the staff in the department concerned from 250 to 300.

Liaison officers from the federal crime office can only operate in several states, known to be either countries where drugs are cultivated or as transit states, with considerable official difficulty. The Lower Saxon police have put in service a pig, named "Luise," in their efforts to combat drug-trafficking. Frontier post customs officials have in the past used only dogs to sniff out illegal imports and exports.

Specialized trained personnel, expert at searching ships, have also been successful in confiscating drugs.

**Decline in both drug addicts and deaths****DIE WELT**

WORLD LEADERSHIP FOR DEUTSCHE LAND

In 1979 the number of drug-abusing deaths reached a record high of 623 cases, but last year the figure registered by the police fell to 315.

These figures were revealed in a report on the misuse of alcohol, illegal drugs and medicines drawn up by Health Minister Rita Süssmuth for the Cabinet.

The report stated that the number of drug-addicts in the country was less than 50,000 and that there was a slight tendency for the figure to continue declining.

There are about 1.5 million alcoholics in the country, and between 300,000 and 500,000 who are dependent on medicines.

The West German drug-addiction centre, however, claims that there are 800,000.

The 125-page ministry report also covered "the misuse of chemical solvents" and "smoking and the misuse of tobacco".

The cautious optimism of the report as regards drug consumption is based on the fact that crimes involving drugs and the possession of drugs dropped at the beginning of the 1980s and have remained constant since then.

Furthermore the number of new addicts registered by the police fell from 6,091 in 1980 to 2,770 in 1984.

There has been a slight decline in heroin consumption as well.

The largest group of drug-takers, 26 per cent, is made up of unemployed. In sociological terms manual workers are more prone to drug-taking, 14 per cent, than salaried employees (11 per cent).

Since 1980 there has not been a single child death due to drugs, that is a person below the age of 15.

As there has been a steady increase in the age of those killed by drug-abuse it is not been solved.

The action the Bonn government proposes to take about drug addiction will be announced shortly after the cabinet has had time to consider the first report on addiction in the country.

Wolfgang Koch  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 12 July 1986)

15